THE COLUMBIAN
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
AT TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2per year strictly in advance—$1.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the larger offices. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX., NO. 21
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XL., NO. 19

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Isaac Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Kerr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grotzer.
Strve. or—Isaac Diehl.
Treasurer—John Ent. dorf.
County Surveyor—William Lawton, Jonas Horner, John Ent.
Commissioners Clerk—William Kreisher.
Auditors—I. J. Campbell, N. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Moyer.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Ent.
County superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Prob. Dist. Ct.—Directors—Ab. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Ike ensburg, and Thomas Creveling, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Building Company—John A. Funston, President; G. B. Greig, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Ent, Vice President.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President; J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.
ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. H. Williams.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. C. C. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Class Meeting—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.
REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—Ent Street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is a large room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Heller's church, Madison township.
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock street.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, ja printed and neatly bound in small books, n hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. 2 ets. 6, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Admin istrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNOOR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock Maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

THE MISSES HARMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street, below Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, meats, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ikeler's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery. Wholesale and retail, Exchange Hotel.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. BOBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main street, below Pine.

LIGHT STREET.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain Purchased.

ESPY.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS, &C., &C.
NEATLY AND CHEAPLY PRINTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—9 o'clock a. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
March 21-y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EVERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-35

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

BUCK HORN.

M. C. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr. 23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
March 21, 74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr. 25-1y

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa. July 4, 74—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
March 6, 74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, 74—y

A. CHERRINGTON SMITH. HERVEY KEING SMITH.
A. & H. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. July 1, 74—y

E. R. LITTLE. EDW'D. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & E. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 15—y

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Luzerne counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week and on Monday and Friday afternoons and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18, 74-y.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins. Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	$2,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	10,000,000
Lancashire	5,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	400,000
American, of Philadelphia	1,000,000
Allies of Hartford	500,000
Wyoming, of Wilkesbarre	250,000
Farmers' Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,325,000

March 26, 74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First floor over J. P. Wilkinson's Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, 75—tf

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is prepared to insert the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be fastened on gold plates, silver and rubber base to look as natural as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July 2, 75

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, & TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his store, Rupert's Block, Main street, below Market. July 9, 75

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Roofers, Cornice Iron Fronts, Iron Doors, Farm Gates and Fences, Iron and Wood Columns, Iron Piping, Shafting and all kinds of Smith Work, & c. Repairs promptly attended to. N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied. July 1, 1875—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
old stand, Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Corner of the Ferry and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most satisfactory manner, and sold at the lowest cash and exchange prices.
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

CARPETS! CARPETS!!
S. H. MILLER & SON
HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are offering for sale at very low prices one of the best assortments of CARPETS ever offered for sale in the town of Bloomsburg. They are all new and in the very latest styles. Prices vary from 25 cents to $1.25 per yard. Call and see them.
Oct. 23, 74—tf.

PHILADELPHIA ADV'S.

IRON FENCES. THE NEW IRON NAILED TO IRON. The best Iron Fence in the World, for Lots, Cemeteries, &c. Send for circular to Wickersham & Bro., 10 S Ridge Avenue, Phila.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
At the old established stand of MOORE & BRO., 902 Market Street, Philadelphia, 10-1y

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
and BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He tunes the pianos of music to suit and warrants his work.

REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9-75-y

BLOOMSBURG

State Normal School.

THIS Institution affords to students preparing for the profession of TEACHING, exceptional facilities for improvement in the most approved methods of instruction.
For the accommodation of students desiring preparation for COLLEGE, or for the higher departments of life, an Academic Department is organized, which affords the most ample facilities for so doing.
Each course of study is complete in itself.
Superior advantages are offered for instruction in MUSIC and LANGUAGES.
Fall Session commences Wednesday, August 26th
Fall Session closes Thursday, December 23d.
Winter Session commences Wednesday, Dec. 30th.
Spring Session closes Tuesday, June 28th.
Spring Term commences Wednesday, March 31st.

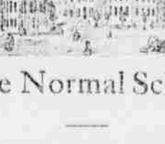
TERMS.
BOARD, including Fuel and Washing, Four Dollars per week.
TUITION ONE DOLLAR per week. In Model School only 75 cents per week.

Students are admitted at any time, and to any course of study for which they may be prepared. It is better, if possible, to be present at the commencement of a term, or session.
Send for a Catalogue.
Applications for admission may be addressed to
DR. T. L. GRIESEMER,
Principal.
COL. J. G. FREEZE,
Secretary.
Aug. 14, 74—tf.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

NEXT TERM BEGINS
Monday, August 3d, 1874.
For particulars, Address,
B. H WIRTACKE,
Aug. 7, 74—y Millville, Pa.

CARRIAGE



MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,
Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sold out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction.
They have also a large assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.
An inspection of their work is asked as they believe that none superior can be found in the country.
July 1, 1875—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheap or from the manufacturer, for cash, or with exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description both plain and fancy.
Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best work now for the least money.
I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, &c. Shop formerly occupied by Jacob Hartman, on Railroad street, Bloomsburg.
Bloomsburg, February 26th, 1875. Instalments to suit purchasers. Notes drawn at 6 per cent. and McKelvy's Mutual Endorsers required.
July 9 A. S. CROSSLEY.

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with Reuben Fry, of Light Street, and that the business hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at low prices for cash or approved credit.
Share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14, 74—1y.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS

Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL
HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,
NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,
Desires to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED
STOCK OF GOODS,
JUST OPENED,
And solicits a share of public patronage
HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED.

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand a Hearse.
A FULL STOCK OF
Dressed and Undressed Lumber,
AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.
CALL AND SEE.
Oct. 2, 1874—tf.

ROBERT ROAN

CABINET MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER,
Iron Street, between Main and Third Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
ALL kinds of Furniture made to order and broken furniture neatly repaired. The quality and prices of his work will compare with any that can be produced, and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Undertaking

Will be carefully and promptly attended to. When called upon during any hour of the day or night he will at once respond and lay out the dead. When a hearse is desired to such cases it desired he will furnish the same.

Ready Made Coffins

both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for

Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver

by which a corpse may be surely and carefully preserved in health for any desirable length of time. The form of the Preserver must be obtained from him and then Shroud, Shrouds, Coffin and Mourning for Doors furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished

☞ *Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his business. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county.* ROBERT ROAN.
Dec. 11, 74—1y

A GREAT STRIDE!

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,
Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing Company, where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND
CUPOLO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,
at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,
and all kinds of
Casting and Machine Work.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Jan. 8, 75—tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below new road, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGING,

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money by

work warranted to give satisfaction. Order Box

WM. F. BODINE.
May, 6, 74—1y.

KELLER & HARTLEY,
Jobbers of
Notions, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c.
Correll's Building, Main Street, below Market,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
March 26, 1875-3m

WM. Y. KESTER,
TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HAS removed to Iron street, second door above the Episcopal Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 18-y

Poetical.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the woe and heartache
Waiting for us down the road,
If our lips could taste the wormwood,
If our backs could feel the load,
Would we waste the day in wishing
For a thing never can be?
Would we wish in such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the baby fingers
Pressed against the window pane
Would be cold and still to-morrow—
Never needs us again—
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the print of busy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

All those little useful fingers,
How they point our memories back
To the busy, weary actions
Filling up the backward track.
How those little hands remind us
As in every grave they lie,
Not to scatter thorns—but roses—
For our reaping by and by.

Strange we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown,
Strange, that we should slight the violets
Till the lovely flowers are gone;
Strange, that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem half so fair
As when winter's snowy pinions
Shake their white down in the air!

Lips, from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away,
Never blossomed in such beauty
As adorn the mouth to-day;
And sweet words that fragrant our memory
With their beautiful perfume,
Come to us in sweeter accents
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff;
Let us find our sweetest comforts
In the blessings of to-day,
With a patient hand removing
All the briers from our way.

Miscellaneous.

RUSSIA.

A Description of the Government, Country and People, by Ex-Gov. Curtin.

The following is an abstract of ex-Gov. Curtin's lecture on Russia, which he has delivered at various points over the State. The lecture required about two hours for its delivery:

He went on to speak of the great extent of that empire, occupying as it does one-fifth in area of the continents of the globe, and embracing nine millions of square miles. Some idea of the magnitude of these figures may be gained when it is remembered that the United States, including the territories, contain an area of but two millions, five hundred thousand square miles, or less than one-third that of Russia. This great empire contains about 60,000,000 people of Sclavonic origin, and all Russia, in Europe and Asia, contains from ninety to one hundred millions of inhabitants. The people speak eighty different languages, and are distributed among fifty-nine different provinces or governments. There are about 1,000,000 Roman Catholics, about the same number of Protestants, and the bulk of the rest belong to the Greek Church. There are, however, in remote provinces many fire worshippers, sun worshippers and other idolators.

Russia was settled long before the Christian era, became an empire in the ninth century and was converted to the Christian religion in the tenth century. Very little was known of the country by the neighboring nations, and as an illustration of this fact the lecturer stated that in the sixteenth century an English navigator having sailed into the mouth of one of the northern Russian rivers, reported to his own government that he had discovered a new country. Old as the empire is, Russia of to-day is comparatively a new country. There were great cities long before Moscow. Novrogod, the ancient mart where the transfers between European and Asiatic Russia were made, was a wealthy and beautiful city, and contained half a million people; but to-day Novrogod is in ruins, and barely thirty thousand people exist there. This and other cities flourished when Moscow was a mere hamlet and when the site of St. Petersburg was an uninhabited morass. This latter city, now a place of 800,000 inhabitants and the seat of government, was founded after Boston, Philadelphia and New York were well-known cities.

The speaker then proceeded to relate his experience in Russia when acting as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg. He said he first entered the empire by the German frontier, and traveled to the capital all the way on the highest ridge of the country. From the car windows the land appeared to be all a dreary unfruitfulness. At great distances apart there were little clusters of mean little lodges, one story high, and frequently without board floors, but except at these insignificant hamlets there were no signs of life at all. As the train drew near St. Petersburg there were sure signs of the ordinary indications of the approach to a great city—some of the out lying villas and country seats of the wealthy citizens—no struggling suburbs, but all at once the spires and minarets of the city burst in the view over the sterile plain. After reaching the city he remained three weeks at his lodgings and not a soul came to see him, and he began to think that life at Court might turn out to be a very lonely one. At the end of that time, however, a functionary of the Court called upon him and told him that the Czar would give him an audience the next day at two o'clock. He noticed in the public prints an announcement that the Czar was to review the Imperial Guard the next morning, and so he went to see this great pageant. The sight was a magnificent one. The Guard comprised 45,000 picked men drawn from every province and tribe of the western empire and dressed in their distinctive costumes. The Czar himself was followed by a special body-guard of three hundred of the first nobles of the empire all glittering in the chain armor of the times of the Crusades. The scene could not fail to impress one with a sense of the power of that despotic government, especially when it is remembered that this was but a fraction of the force at its disposal, and that behind this Imperial Guard were 800,000 trained soldiers scattered over the Empire. The speaker, as he witnessed this grand review, could not help contrasting it with that at Washington in 1865, when our mud-stained and battle-scarred veterans returned from the war, and he could not help but think if those bronzed heroes of the old Army of the Potomac had been turned loose in that parade ground, they would have cleared it in short order. In the afternoon he went to the palace at the appointed hour, with his secretary, and after being conducted with a good deal of comical parade and ceremony through a dozen different apartments, he was at last ushered into the presence of the Czar, who received him without any fuss, cordially grasped his hand and followed his hearty salutation with a whole volley of questions relating to the new Minister and his country. All this time the lecturer said he was trying to find an opening when he might begin the delivery of a speech he had in his coat-tail pocket; but whenever he reached for it the Czar plied him with new questions and so that oration was lost to the world.

This presentation at Court broke the ice, and after that there was no lack of society. On his return to his lodgings an officer presented him a long list of persons he was expected to call upon. He had the curiosity afterwards to count their names, and found there were more than three hundred and fifty of them. And he was expected to call in person on all these—it would not do to simply leave a card, and so he plunged into the business, making twenty or thirty calls each day. All these calls were returned. He never received more hospitable and kindly treatment anywhere than in St. Petersburg, and he should always remember his life there with pleasure. He embraced every possible opportunity to make excursions into the country, and tried to learn for himself the condition and prospects of the common people.

Their villages are small and mean, the houses being but one story high, and built of logs, frequently without floors, and with stable and cattle pen attached directly in the rear. There is generally a little church with a priest of the established religion, a smith's shop and always a tavern. This latter institution is a prime necessity in every Russian village, for every Russian is an incurable drunkard. He has a liquor distilled from rye, much stronger than our strongest whiskey, and this he drinks habitually. The liquor is always pure however, for the government carefully inspects it. Drink does not operate upon the Russian as upon other men, for as he gets drunk he becomes good natured, and the drunker he grows the pleasanter he becomes. Even the highest class of Russians are not exempt from this vice. The Russian does not treat his wife with much affection or respect, and the women are not noted for their fidelity to their marriage vow. The Russian says the Tartar blood in them makes the women disbelieve and unfaithful, and that they must be frequently threshed to keep them loving and obedient. In illustration of the treatment of women the speaker told how one of the servants of the house where he lived was in the habit of whipping his wife in the court yard, in full view of the Minister's family. He objected to this, and finally appealed to the Chief of Police to prevent it; but was told that there was no law to stop the whipping, although the man was required to be a little more private in his exhibitions of family government afterwards.

The lecturer then passed to the subject of serfdom in Russia. He said that the institution was established by one the best and wisest rulers the empire ever had. Serfdom there and slavery in this country originated about the same time, but they sprang from very different motives. Serfdom was instituted to fix the wandering nomadic native to the soil, and so render the arts of civilization possible and make Russia a nation, while slavery was established to gratify the greed and cupidity of our ancestors. Serfdom was decreed in 1613, and at first was comparatively a mild institution, but it afterwards became an abominable system of slavery. At first there were only two classes of people—the serfs and the nobles who owned both the serf and the land. Afterwards overseers, called boyars were appointed and, as the tendency of power is always to gravitate from the many to the few, these boyars soon came to exercise despotic power over both the serf and his owner. The serf could be put to death with impunity and the noble could be thrown into prison by these boyars, and there was no appeal. When Peter the Great came to the throne he set on foot an inquiry about the serfs with a view to ameliorate their condition; but he was so busy with his wars and labors to extend and consolidate his empire that the subject was forgotten.

The speaker expressed a very high opinion of Peter the Great. He found Russia with 12,000,000 inhabitants; he left it with 40,000,000. He was a statesman and an artisan—a lawgiver and a civil engineer. He made surveys in person. He worked in ivory, and wood, and brass, many beautiful pieces of his handiwork being preserved in the Russian palaces. He built a house and the furniture for it with his own hands, and that house stands in St. Petersburg to-day, being not much larger than the stage on which the speaker stood. He went to Germany and learned ship building. He went to England and ordered a frigate to be built in which to ride home. He inspected the workshops, manufactories and schools. Passing one day near one of the courts of law, he saw a crowd of men coming out with robes and wigs on. He asked whom those men were, and being told they were lawyers, he said, "Do they multiply so fast as that? I have two in Russia, and I intend, when I go home to hang one." He was a semi-barbarian; but civilization in Russia dates from his reign. He built the beautiful city of St. Petersburg among the marshes of the Neva, calling 40,000 people from one part of his empire one year, and 40,000 from another part the next, until the work was completed. All this he did, dying at the early age of 52; and he was drunk more than half his time! Notwithstanding he had cut off the heads of two hundred persons with his own hand, and had put to death his own son because he differed with him politically, he lost his life by plunging into the Neva to save some poor peasants who had capsized.

The lecturer then proceeded to speak of the reign of Catharine—the most dissolute but one of the greatest rulers Russia ever had. She procured the assassination of her own husband, and entrapped and drowned her sister-in-law. She was a Russian ruler without a drop of Russian blood in her veins, being of pure German extraction. During her reign there was no improvement in the condition of the serf.

Alexander I. made some effort to mitigate the evils of serfdom, as also did Nicholas; but the hands and minds of those rulers were too full of wars to permit of much being done for the serf. It is reported in Russia—and the speaker believed the report to be the truth—that just before Nicholas died he exacted from his son a promise that he would change the policy of the government, nationalize Russia, and manumit the serfs. It is supposed that Nicholas, harassed by the reverses of the Crimean war, poisoned himself. Certain it is that he announced one day that he should not be alive on the morrow, and before the next day came he was dead. Within six weeks after he ascended the throne Alexander II. turned his attention to the condition of the serfs. There were at that time 23,000,000 serfs, 22,000,000 in a mitigated kind of serfdom, and 3,500,000 persons who had forfeited their liberty, making 48,500,000 slaves in Russia. The Czar appointed a committee of the nobility to consider serfdom, and they reported against its abolition. He appointed two other committees, but they, too, reported against manumission. And their reasons were plausible. They feared that the native, freed from the restraints of serfdom, would return to his nomadic habits and lapse into barbarism. In all the empire the poor serf had but one friend—but he sat on the throne. The Czar resolved to signalize the 100th anniversary of the empire by the abolition of serfdom. At midnight he attended church, and in the morning all St. Petersburg was astonished to find the palace surrounded by troops. The unusual sight drew together a vast concourse of people. At noon the Czar appeared on the balcony of the palace, and the imperial ukase was read, declaring free 48,500,000 slaves. This act was effected without the expenditure of one cent or a drop of human blood, and this in a country semi-barbarous, while in this enlightened land hundreds of thousands of lives were sacrificed and billions of treasure spent to free 4,000,000 slaves. But this was not all that the Czar did. He did not leave his new-made freemen helpless and penniless. He bought land from the nobles and gave it to the former serf, taking his bond to repay the purchase money. American slavery and Russian serfdom had been instituted about the same time, and they died about the same time. It was in March, 1861, that the Czar declared the serfs free, and it was on the 21st of April, 1861, that the first gun fired at Fort Sumpter, sounded the knell of American slavery.

One object of the Czar was to establish a middle class in Russia, and this he accomplished. The merchant and manufacturer are now respected. At a recent city election in Moscow a merchant was elected over a descendant of the ancient nobility, much to the Czar's gratification. The recent material development of the country has been very great. Ten years ago there was but one line of railroad in the country—that between Moscow and St. Petersburg; today there are 15,000 miles, and as much more projected.

The empire is financially as strong as any country in Europe, and its bonds will bring as high a price in London as those of any other government. The Russian courts of justice are conducted with as much propriety as our own. They have the trial by jury; but it is modified in a way which the speaker thought we might do well to imitate. But two-thirds of the jury are required to find a verdict, and two extra jurors are sworn who sit by and hear the testimony so as to take the place of any juryman who may become suddenly incapable of acting. The government has thoroughly investigated the school systems of all other countries, and is gradually extending good schools over the empire. The speaker was glad to say that the Russian found the school system of our own State so admirable that they have followed it to a great extent.

The speaker then considered the probabilities of a general war in Europe, which seemed to be rapidly approaching. It is reported that the difficulty between Turkey and Montenegro has been settled; but any day a spark may set all Europe in a blaze. Great preparations are being made for such a catastrophe. He was informed that one firm in this country had a contract to furnish Turkey with 600,000 rifles, to be paid for in London. Everybody knows that the Turk has no credit; but England can furnish money easier than men. Every Russian, from the Czar to the peasant, is resolved to go there, and for his part, the speaker said, he didn't care how soon the Russian got there. He didn't know what the rest of us would do when that event took place, but he knew one house that would be illuminated, and if there was a big gun anywhere in his neighborhood it would bark. Among all the crowned heads in Europe it was a fact that the Czar was the only friend America had in our late struggle for life. When war came in Europe he would wish Russia well; but we must keep out of the fight. Then it will be a good time

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 18, 1875.

Notice.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, in Harrisburg, March 4, 1875, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

That the next Democratic State convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, be held at the city of Erie, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1875, at noon.

The Convention will consist of the usual number of delegates, viz: one delegate for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives. JOHN MILLER, Chairman.

Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, Catholic, has been raised to the dignity of archbishop.

The American riflemen who have gone to Ireland to shoot match with the Irish riflemen are feted and feasted like princes in that country.

Some heavy fires have been caused in the oil regions lately by lightning striking tanks filled with oil. It goes directly through and not around them.

Four indictments have been found against the Radical State Treasurer of Louisiana for extortion and embezzlement. By what means the extortion was perpetrated is not stated.

The frosts of the past week have been quite general throughout the northern and western States and Canada. Much harm has been done to tender vegetation.

Hon. W. P. Jenks has been named as a proper candidate for the democratic nomination for governor. He is a man of undoubted ability and purity of character.

The Lycoming county court has had a grand time granting licences in that local option county. It tried to discriminate between good and bad, and where needed or not. Well, perhaps!

A severe cathquake occurred in Venezuela, South America, on the 17th ult. Many houses were destroyed and coffee plantations injured. Many lives were also lost. The earthquake lasted nearly a minute, during which an eruption of a volcano occurred.

Mr. Edward F. Gay, for several years president of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company, died in Philadelphia on the 6th inst., aged 72 years. Mr. G was by profession a civil engineer. He was an efficient officer and a most genial gentleman.

Secretary Bristow, the Bloomsburg *Republican's* candidate for President, is now the only Cabinet officer at Washington. He is reported as saying that if the people are not more anxious that he should be President than he is, there is no likelihood of his nomination.

Siney and Parks, the striker ringleaders, were indicted by the Clearfield grand jury for conspiracy and riot, because of their attempts to prevent men from working. At their own request the trial was adjourned to next term of court. They gave bail to the amount of $5,000 each.

The citizens of Lock Haven contributed one thousand three hundred dollars for the people of Osceola, Clearfield county, whose town was recently almost entirely destroyed by fire. The people of Lock Haven have always been distinguished for liberality and generosity, and they are still foremost in such works.

Every Radical State convention that resolved against the third term indulged in such terms of eulogy of Gen. Grant's administration that his re-election must be taken to be their earnest desire. Grant will look upon these resolutions as demanding his candidacy for a third term, and that is what they all mean.

Several leading New York importing firms have been indicted for smuggling immense quantities of goods. From Canada alone it is estimated that fifteen millions of dollars worth of goods are annually smuggled into this country. All this is a natural effect of unreasonably high tariffs, which, like all oppressive laws, are of advantage only to rascals.

Ex-Gov. Curtin is suggested as a candidate for State Senator in the Centre, Clinton and Clearfield district, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Wallace. P. Gray Meek, of Centre, and S. R. Peale and A. J. Quigley, Esqrs., of Clinton, all men of ability, are also suggested.

The great railroad war has been settled, upon terms that are kept secret for the present. One thing is sure, the people will be taxed to all possible extent, for rival plunderers do not come to agreement except for mutual advantage. The Baltimore and Ohio will carry off the lion's share of gain.

The pitch of Grant's third-term letter is this:—I do not want a third term more than I wanted the first; but there are no objections to it except a contingency of which I am to be the judge, and I wanted the first as anxiously as ever maid looked to marriage. Now make the most of it!

Philadelphia *Bulletin* says one "treat" at Franke's hotel, Lancaster, during the Republican Convention, covered 1780 glasses of beer, and the Lancaster *Intelligencer* says 9 barrels of Franke's beer were swallowed the day of the convention, and 8 barrels the following day, while the other brewers were all largely patronized.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has very properly required the School Directors of McKean county to withdraw their salary grab of $2,000 for their County Superintendent. If they refuse he will deduct the amount from the State appropriation to the schools of McKean county. It may as well be understood that salary grabbing is out of fashion and that it will no longer be tolerated.

General Sherman's book has started the story that he thought and spoke unfavorably of the volunteers of the late war, which has awakened some feeling. The General was interviewed by a reporter a few days since, during which he denied the charge, and said: "I always loved volunteers, and was ever profoundly impressed with their courage. In no part of the book have I ever alluded to them but with affection and respect." This is just what he would have been expected to say, and it seemed strange, when the story was started, to think that he could speak otherwise than favorably and affectionately of the men who won his

Pennsylvania in Russia.

We print an abstract of Gov. Curtin's lecture on Russia on our first page. It is well worthy of perusal. It will be observed that the fact is stated that the Pennsylvania school system is practically adopted in Russia. In reference thereto we have an incident to relate that is illustrative of the care with which examination into detail of all the practices of other countries characterises the Russian government. While the writer was quietly seated about 1860 in the Executive department at Harrisburg, where he then held official position, his room was entered by Dr. Burrowes (the Superintendent of Common Schools) and a stranger who was introduced as an attache of the Russian diplomatic Legation at Washington. Their business was stated to be to inquire the reason for the adoption of certain provisions of our school law. After a few preliminary words, the writer was surprised by the Russian drawing from his pocket a pamphlet copy of our school law and going through it section by section, and frequently sentence by sentence, inquiring the reasons for their adoption, and noting all the answers on the margin in short hand. The explanation given was that it was designed to educate the children of the serfs of Russia and that the Pennsylvania school system had attracted the attention of the government of that country as the best in the world for the purpose and that it would probably be adopted. We had often heard vaguely that it had been adopted, but now we have the information direct and positive from Gov. Curtin that such is the fact. Pennsylvania justly stands at the head of American States for educational facilities afforded her sons and daughters, but her own people will be the last to appreciate the fact. Had they the yankee propensity of egotism and for self-glorification it would be otherwise.

Next Governor.

We print an article in another column, by request, written by a distinguished Democrat of this State, in advocacy of the nomination of ex-Gov. Bigler as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. The omission of the Republican convention (whether by design or indifference need not now be inquired into) to make any mention of the Centennial celebration of 1876, seems to have suggested the idea of nominating the head and front of the arrangements for the celebration of the great event as the Governor of the State in which it is to take place. It would certainly be appropriate and greatly in aid of the success of the celebration. The facts mentioned, too, would no doubt give a great many votes to the Democratic candidate. Gov. Bigler was one of the most upright and efficient Chief Magistrates the State ever had, and he commands the confidence of citizens of all parties. Under these circumstances there could be little doubt of his election if nominated. Too old to be in the way of other ambitions, or to desire other distinction than that which would follow a proper discharge of duty, possessing the public confidence to an unlimited degree, always personally popular, an able and an honest man, he would command a vote that would be sure to overwhelm opposition.

We say this much by way of presenting the case to our readers. We do not commit the COLUMBIAN or its editor to the support of any one, but desire to present the claims and the attitude of each candidate to our readers, that they may intelligently support such as they desire. Several other candidates, as our readers know, have been similarly noticed.

Gov Bigler has said he did not desire to be a candidate. But he has not said, and no patriotic man will say, that he will refuse to serve in that capacity if the Democratic State convention shall nominate him. The cheap talk about declinations is only cheap gab and only assumes respectability after nominations have been actually made. Any man has a right to say he does not want an official place, or will not strive for it, but no one has the right to say he will not serve his country if called upon.

Declining, &c.

In reply to a paragraph in the COLUMBIAN the Sunbury *Democrat* says:

There is no use in forcing a man to remain in the field if he declines at this early day. The State is full of gentlemen who will serve as Governor, therefore why go begging after those who have already declined?

We do not propose to go begging for that or any other purpose just now, but we are not in favor of the nomination of any greedy aspirant for Governor who advertises himself a candidate or resorts to bargains, arrangements, trickery or impudence to obtain a nomination. We maintain that all such are unpopular as candidates, and unfit and unprofitable to the public as officers. We believe the strongest and best nominee, who would give the public the best service if elected, would be one who would not beg, or bargain or intrigue for the position, and one who would be voluntarily taken up by his party because it believed him a fit and popular candidate, who, if elected, would make an honorable and creditable officer. To surrender the field to men who make themselves candidates, would be to surrender the management of public affairs to selfish office-hunters, the most unfit of all persons to govern. If we are not greatly befogged in our reckoning, the Sunbury *Democrat* itself supports a gentleman for nomination who has no personal solicitude on the subject and would scorn candidacy for the position by pressing himself.

Judge Warren J. Woodward.

His old neighbors of this county will not be surprised by the statement that Judge Warren J. Woodward has already created an extremely favorable impression by the propriety of his deportment and the clearness and accuracy of his opinions on the Supreme bench. Attorneys in all quarters who have been before him are enthusiastic in their expressions of admiration, but all this, we repeat, is not unexpected to those who knew him well, or were familiar with his ability on the bench. It may be proper to add that in nineteen years service as a Common Pleas Judge, (a majority of which were in Berks, one of the heaviest districts in the State, where unusually large sums are constantly involved in litigation,) only thirteen of his decisions were reversed, and several of these were cases in which the Supreme court reversed its own decisions. We doubt whether a parallel to this correct action can be found in the history of the State.

Such are the officers the Democracy elect, and to such the whole party can point with pride.

The officers of the army on the ground unite, so far as they have spoken, in declaring that there have been no discoveries of considerable quantities of gold in the Black Hills. Geologists, who ought to know, say there is no probability of the precious metal being found there in paying quantities. Gen. Brisbin declares that the excitement on the subject is fanned to fever heat by the towns in the region round about which expect to profit by supplying gold hunting parties with the necessary outfits. Federal troops are still preventing whites from entering the Black Hills territory, which is an Indian reservation belonging to the Sioux tribes.

State Treasurer.

Col. Frederick E. Babbick, at present Secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange, and one of the most efficient business men in Williamsport, is prominently brought forward for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer. Col. Babbick served with distinction as a soldier, ranking first class as a business man, is a gentleman of unimpeachable personal character, and a Democrat of firm purpose and sincere conviction. His selection as its candidate would be creditable to the Democracy, and would be responded to by a large vote outside of the party in the West Branch valley. His proverbial energy and integrity of character would be an ample guaranty of his efficiency as an officer.

Objection has been raised to bankers as candidates for the Treasurership, as the natural bent of their minds would be to make use of any surplus on hand for loaning purposes, and especially to bankers who have been dabbling in the State funds during the corrupt administrations of Kemble and Mackey. There is force in the objections—the latter being absolutely fatal. Col. Babbick is free from any such entanglements, or any possible form of objection. He is young, vigorous, of high and generous impulses and possesses the requisite nerve for any purpose, and would be a *live* candidate and officer.

While we do not in our columns give special preference to candidates for positions on the State ticket, we deem it proper to notice all who are prominently suggested, and in such terms as they deserve. We speak advisedly of Col. Babbick, from intimate relations while the writer was engaged in the newspaper business in Williamsport.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Gov. Hartranft has appointed Hon. J. P. Wickersham to the new office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, which takes the place of Superintendent of Common Schools, Soldiers' Orphans Schools, &c. As the appointment requires confirmation by the Senate, the present commission will expire upon the assemblage of the Legislature, when an appointment for four years will be made. As the appointment was not made before the adjournment this looks as though Gov. Hartranft anticipated defeat and by making an appointment within a few days of the close of his term desired to run the commission of his Superintendent through the entire term of his successor in office, which will be for three years only. This feature of Superintendent's terms is all wrong. The Governor should himself be directly responsible for the management of the School Department, and this he can not be unless he appoints the Superintendent himself. The appointment of Mr. Wickersham is a highly proper one, in all respects, but if he is to be continued through a Democratic administration he ought to be appointed by it.

Mr. Wickersham is peculiarly qualified for the position. A teacher of great experience and success—from the commonest of schools up, for years at the head of an Academy, then in the County Superintendency for a term in the large county of Lancaster, then the Principal who built up and made successful the first State Normal School, at Millersville, and now for the third time commissioned State Superintendent, a place he has filled with remarkable fidelity and capacity—of mild manners, thorough and vigilant, a fine public speaker, not a babbling politician, and a scholarly gentleman of the purest character, he is eminently fitted for the post. No educationalist in America stands in advance of him, and we would rank none as his peer in general school affairs. We have at times differed from him in matters of expediency and in construction of the law, but that is one of the happenings that would occur with any body. In point of ability and integrity he is a rare exception to Republican office holders generally and we are glad to be able to say so. If one of his political faith is to be at the head of school affairs in the State, none better if equal can be selected.

President Grant has again taken up his quarters for the summer at Long Branch, Long Island. We confess we do not sympathise with those editors who denounce this action. We do not see why a President must necessarily permit himself to be roasted night and day amidst the brick walls of an inland city that rarely enjoys a breeze in summer, when, in these days of steam, railroads and telegraphs, he can as well be comfortable at the sea side or amidst mountain ranges. President Buchanan never missed his annual month in August at Bedford Springs, or Gen. Jackson his annual trip to the Rip Raps in Virginia. It was the habit, too, of nearly all the other Presidents, including Washington, to make summer excursions. President Polk terminated his existence at an age earlier than most men reach the Presidency by neglecting the now censured practice. Besides all that, the stench of the reeking corruption now prevailing at Washington is sufficient to drive any body not a fool from that pestiferous city if he dare go away. There is merit in the desire to breathe a pure atmosphere and we do not see why any body should object to even Gen. Grant doing well.

The Great Coal Miners Strike.

If reports are to be believed, there is a practical end to the great Coal miners strike and everywhere the men are going to work upon the terms offered by the operators. The end is thus what every thinking man could plainly see would be the result. The miners will ultimately be the losers. The losses and suffering are to be deeply regretted, and the selfish, blind leaders who advised and led them to the great injury they have inflicted on themselves, ought to be held to the utmost responsibility.

The coal corporations deserve no sympathy and in the policy of the State hereafter should receive no quarter. Their charter privileges and power of combination to work injustice to workmen should be destroyed. Monopoly in the coal business must be wiped out or the whole people, as well as their workmen, will be oppressed by them. Their next move is sure to be an increase in the retail price of coal, at least as soon as they can crush out the individual dealers, and then they will not only pay what they please for labor, but charge what they please for coal. There is only one remedy for both evils, and that is to crush out monopolies by hostile legislation, and make mining coal once more as free as agriculture.

In a recent slander suit in Pittsburgh, W. D. Moore obtained a judgment of $10,000 damages against the *Post*. Of course we will have a howl now against the libel law, though the criminal law on the subject which is the one so commonly denounced by the free blackguard advocates, did not apply, as the suit was a civil one. Pittsburgh now plumes itself on two points: first, that it has a politician whose character can be damaged to the amount of $10,000—second, that it has a newspaper that can do that much harm to any body! Certainly Pittsburgh juries have a high appreciation of the power of slander, and mush-heads must be as thick as blackberries there—if that verdict can be justified. We think the politician could afford to make the editor a present of a pair of boots and receipt the docket.

Auditor General Temple and Substantial Reform.

"Auditor General Temple announced yesterday, on the occasion of the letting for the extension of the Surveyor General's office to accommodate the new department of internal affairs, that he would pass no bills for a dollar's worth of work beyond the amount of the contract. The plan by which the State has been defrauded of the benefit of competitive bidding for public work at the Capitol has been to put in bids lower than the cost of construction, and after the job was thus secured, to demand for profits on huge items of extras, which were put through the Legislature in the shape of special appropriations by the assistance of complying officials. The extras for the Capitol extension job cost the State $20,000, provided for last winter. Auditor General Temple deserves thanks for breaking his way back again through the ledger of Republican roguery to the old and modern packs of the auditing other in better days. For that is he Auditor General."

We clip the above from the Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 2nd instant. This is not the only step General Temple has taken towards reform since his introduction into office. Already parties who have appropriated him for the settlement of "cramped" accounts, have been repulsed, and informed that no accounts can pass through his Department unless itemized so that he can see whether they are correct or not. The Legislature frequently appropriates money for different purposes in which the amount appropriated is often more than is necessary to defray the expenses for the object desired; but to take the full amount appropriated, bills are made out for the whole amount without being itemized—"lumped accounts"—and passed on being "approved," and thus the State has been robbed for a number of years past of thousands of dollars. But, with General Temple in the Auditor General's office, this system of robbery has been stopped, and a new system adopted which will save the tax payers of Pennsylvania many a dollar.—*Sunbury Register*

A legislative investigating committee recently presented a monthly bill of expenses which set out room rent, stationery, &c. and $180 for "incidentals." Unedifically, any body may readily imagine what constituted this last item, but Gen. Temple refused to imagine office ally and insisted upon the items constituting the "incidentals" being named. This the committee refused to do, and consequently the "incidentals" remain unpaid *by the State*.

The foregoing incidents show that the people at length have an Auditor General who means to attend to his business and protect their interests, and the result will be a very large saving annually, but as a consequence, Gen. Temple may look for the abuse of rascals. As soon as they are fully convinced that he will not allow them to plunder and that he cannot be blinded, they will open a howl in chorus. They will know better than to attack his every action, but they will invent all manner of slander. But let him continue to do his duty and the people will take care that justice be done.

The Reform House.

The Republican papers of this State have sneered at and denounced the Democratic House of Representatives of last winter until some credulous people have been led to believe that it was really as worthless and contemptible a body as some of its predecessors. They have complained chiefly of the failure of the house to legislate. They were so accustomed to the annual appropriations of huge volumes of acts of assembly that they were shocked at the diminutive octavo which this year inclosed with its bills the additions to the statute-book. Besides they delight in much government. These Republican editors have by long persistence in false political theories educated themselves to believe that some legislative panacea must be found for every ill that afflicts society or disturbs the peace and happiness of its individual members. Hence when the wonted flood of new and crude legislation was arrested by the adoption of the reformed constitution, and when the Democratic House transacted the necessary business of the session and adjourned without enacting the usual mass of undigested laws, they were quite annazed and affected to be thoroughly disgusted. It seems really never to have occurred to them that the people are vastly the gainers, there being no new and contradictory laws for the courts to construe and give rise to vexatious litigation, while the saving in expense to the State amounts to many thousands of dollars. For example, a comparison of the expenditures of the House of last winter, with those of the Houses of 1873 and 1874, exhibits the following:

Expenses for salaries of clerks and other officers and stationery and contingent expenses of the House for 1875, were	$47,346 40
Expenses for the same for 1874, were	47,260 20
Expenses for the same for 1873, were	49,504 75

Thus a Democratic House of Representatives, officered and managed by Democrats, and acting upon the Democratic doctrine that those peoples are best governed who are least governed, has lessened the expense of legislation nearly $22,000 since last year and over $12,000 since 1873. This has been done, too, notwithstanding the fact that the membership of the House of last winter was numerically double that of former houses, and was reasonably much more difficult to officer and more expensive as to supplies than its predecessors. The figures here given are taken from the published reports of the Auditor General and the accounts of the House of last winter on file in the Auditor Generals office. Any one who chooses can verify them for himself. The promise of reform has been as faithfully fulfilled as it was solemnly made by the Democracy of the State.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Gov. Bigler's Declination.

The following letter from Gov. Bigler may be taken to express his personal desires on the subject named only. If the Democracy in State convention assembled at Erie shall deem him, or any other man, the strongest and most available candidate, they will take little heed to his personal wishes on the subject. Such considerations do not prevail amongst men earnestly engaged in patriotic purposes:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, N. Y., June 4, 1875.
—To *Dr. E. W. Wilson, Clearfield, Pa.* —MY DEAR SIR: I am in possession of yours of the 2d, and have made special note of what you say therein about the centennial celebration and about State politics, and have to say in reply, that it is unnecessary to discuss the gubernatorial question, so far as relates to myself, for I am not a candidate and cannot be induced to become one. It is now almost twenty four years since the people of Pennsylvania selected me to fill that high and honorable office, as they did, also, at a subsequent date confer upon me another trust of equal distinction and honor, and it must not be understood that I expect or desire them, at this late period in my life, to again select me for the gubernatorial chair. So far from this it gives me real pleasure to withdraw my name from the canvass and to concede the coming opportunity to the younger men of my party who are able and willing to endure the toil and excitement incident to a political campaign. Besides, I should not feel willing, for some months to come, to leave the centennial work, in which I am constantly engaged, and when I do so, I hope it may be to return to family and friends at Clearfield.

With sincere respect, I remain your obedient servant, WILLIAM BIGLER

Judge Kelley is again trying to prove by figures that the Federal government is bankrupt. He adheres to his position that an increase in notes is the only panacea. An asylum would be a more appropriate place for him than a seat in Congress.

The Nominees of the Next Democratic State Convention.

The General election in Pennsylvania in November next will present a more severe conflict involving the life or death of one of the contending parties. On the one side will be found arrayed the well-organized cohorts of the Cameron ring, well-trained in the practice of all manner of election fraud and strengthened by a plentiful supply of money; on the other, the Democratic party, as undisciplined as raw militia, poverty-stricken, but full of individual energy and patriotism. In the fierce contest which will ensue between these two political parties, victory will perch upon the banners of the one which draws to its aid and support the honest independent voters of the commonwealth, who have ceased to lend an ear to the empty professions and deceptive platforms of mere politicians and who will be governed in their choice solely by the well established fame of the candidates submitted to their selection. The Republican ring have already chosen their candidates—one of them, "who has seen some service," is well known as the pliant tool of Simon Cameron, and will not fail to do his bidding. While the undue recommendation of the other is the fact that he is unknown to the mass of voters in this commonwealth and he lays a modest claim to "*blue blood*," a facetious phrase which, of late, has become quite popular among the Republican snobs who now rule the destinies of their party, and who sadly pine for the advent of high sounding titles of nobility to hide the ever-recurring shame of a very doubtful and obscure origin.

But whatever may be the personal qualifications of the candidates of the Republican ring, they have, by the acceptance of their nomination, duly identified themselves with the sins of omission and commission which have long since blasted the reputation of that organization and brought down distress and disgrace upon the people of this commonwealth.

The talent of such candidates is assured if the Democratic State Convention exercise prudence, judgment and patriotism in the selection of the men they choose as their standard bearers. With a view to this, they should avoid the choice of obscure men; of men of merely ordinary capacity or of doubtful reputation. They should choose from among the most widely known, the most talented and the most popular men of their party.

From among such, I beg leave to call the attention of the people to William Bigler, of Clearfield county. Six years a State Senator, three years a Governor and six years a Senator representing in part the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, that stanneh and pure Democrat never failed to fulfill conscientiously and effectively his various official obligations. Always true to the constitution of his State and of the Federal Union, he grasped with calm courage and rare judgment the many contingencies of legislation and of executive duty which encountered him at every step in his long and arduous political career.

I will venture to assert, without the fear of contradiction, that there is not now living in Pennsylvania a single prominent Democrat who passed triumphantly and unsullied through the many trying ordeals that tested the talents, the political faith, the honesty, the courage and the patriotism of William Bigler! While yet but a young man, he commenced his political career in the Senate of his State, (which then had suspended the payment of interest on its debt in consequence of the great panic of '38,) as the ardent defender of the public faith, in opposition to the demagogues who then advocated the horrid doctrine of repudiation.

In accordance with that honest and sound policy, he at the same time forcibly advocated in the Senate the bill which compelled the banks to resume specie payments, and the ever memorable bill which abolished forever in the State of Pennsylvania that last vestige of barbarism, the law of imprisonment for debt. I may here remark that this was essentially a Democratic measure, every Whig in each branch of the legislature voting against it.

There is a strong resemblance between the panic of '38, which swept over the country with blasting devastation and brought even the great State of Pennsylvania to the very verge of bankruptcy, and the panic of '73 inaugurated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., the United States government bankers. In each case the trouble came from enormous speculations and the worthlessness of an unredeemable paper currency. Would it not then be wise and politic to place the helm of State in the hands of him who, in his youth, contributed so much to rescue his State from the consequences of the same calamities which now oppress us?

William Bigler was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth; on the contrary, he passed in his youth through the severe ordeal of poverty and toil. His parents, most respectable persons, removed shortly after his birth from Cumberland county into the wilds of Mercer county, where he spent the first seventeen years of his life manfully battling with the toils and privations of a backwoodsman. He then moved to Bellefonte where, in the printing office of his brother, John Bigler, he received his education in the college where so many eminent, self-made men of Pennsylvania graduated and took their degrees. There he learned to think and express his thoughts. At the age of twenty he removed to Clearfield, Clearfield county, where, with an old press and half-worn types, he commenced the publication of a Democratic paper. Here the energy and self-reliance he had acquired in the forests of Mercer did not desert him; through many difficulties he succeeded in establishing his paper on a firm basis and in winning the respect and good will of all who knew him. Some three years after his arrival in Clearfield he married Miss Maria L. Reed, the daughter of a thriving merchant of that place, and shortly after his marriage, going into business with his father-in-law, Wm. Bigler showed himself in every respect equal to the requirements of his new position, and in the course of a few years his firm became the largest producers of lumber on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Thus by industry, economy and honesty he acquired an independent fortune.

Although William Bigler was not trained in early manhood in aristocratic circles, he has the bearing of a perfect gentleman, never forgetting what is due to others as well as to himself. His echtes he learned at home under the example of virtuous parents. His education, altogether practical, he acquired through his own persistent search after knowledge. His eloquence, without classical pretensions, forcibly swells up and gushes from the bottom of a pure feeling and honest heart.

He is now engaged, with all the persistence of his nature, in advancing the successful progress of the Centennial celebration of '76 at Philadelphia, inspired by the hope that it will freshen the patriotism of his countrymen, renew their enthusiasm in the cause of liberty and wipe out the last vestige of the ill feelings engendered by the late unfortunate civil war.

He is not a candidate for the nomination of governor, if by candidate is understood a man actively striving to procure the suffrages of the Democratic convention of his State. But he is too patriotic to refuse a nomination made under the belief that his services are once more required by the party he loves so well, in defence of those great principles of free government to which he has always been so faithfully devoted, and which alone can rescue the people from the political calamities which now oppress them.

And now that the Republican convention of the state of Ohio has boldly sounded in their first resolution the key-note of centralization; now that they openly laud the war which the German government has inaugurated against its Catholic subjects and threaten us with another "*Know-Nothing*" crusade; now that they have flirted with the commander in chief of the army of the United States in connection with the next nomination to the Presidency, the Democracy of Pennsylvania cannot afford to trust their destinies in the hands of untried men! In the great battle which is to be fought in defence of State rights, civil and *religious* liberty and against a centralized military despotism, they must be led by a statesman, an unflinching supporter of the constitution, a firm Democrat, a man of undoubted integrity and a patriot! Such William Bigler has proved himself to be in private and public life, through good and evil report, always.

"AN OLD DEMOCRAT."

The Hartranft hat (white) is now affected by enthusiastic republicans. When the leaves turn there will be a great demand for crape for those hats.

The everlasting Beecher case is still going on, the lawyers not yet being through with their speeches. In the meantime, the newspapers are completing a trial of the case outside of the court, on their own hook, and through "interviews" and "statements" of rejected witnesses are throwing the court testimony in the shade, for tall and scientific lying. The *Herald*, in making an apothecary sell Prussic acid to Beecher in the form of powder, when it was only he put in liquid form, rather beat the court, and even has discredited its witness, but the people who want proof against Beecher do not much care how improbable or impossible the stories are. The gamblers are still betting on a divided jury, and they are "the power behind the throne" that will control the case. They may find it to their interest to quit Beecher and their ostentatious bets on the verdict may be only a blind.

Tweed Released!

The court of last resort in New York, (the court of appeals,) decided the sentence of Tweed, the prince of scoundrels, to have been illegally imposed, and he was therefore released from imprisonment on the 15th inst. Upon coming out of the penitentiary he was immediately arrested on a number of civil processes, and he will also be re-arrested on criminal charges. He had been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in 1873, of which he has served about 1 0 months. His property has all been attached by the authorities he robbed, and so far as the case can be made up against him in civil proceedings he will have to pay back.

Clearfield Riotous Miners.

On the 14th, thirty-two of the less conspicuous of the Clearfield rioters were convicted and sentenced as follows: first class pay costs and a fine of $25, and imprisonment for one year; second class, pay costs and $25 fine and imprisonment sixty days; and third class sentence suspended during good behavior, they being regarded by the court as mere dupes. It was most reprehensible in Siney and Parks not standing by the men they had misled and sharing their fate. The trials of the latter were postponed at their request until next term. They are each under $5,000 bail for appearance. The offence of the men sentenced was gathering in a mob and driving other men from work.

A week ago it was announced that Gen. Cameron was huffy with the President and that he announced that no Pennsylvanian with decent respect for himself would accept a place in the Cabinet. Now the story is that Cameron is demanding the appointment of various friends to subordinate places. The key to all this is that a Cabinet position is esteemed equal to about fifty other good appointments. The Senator's announcement about the Cabinet killed off ex-Senator Scott and Hon. W. H. Armstrong for Delano's place in the list. Then the field was open for other places. These are to be bestowed upon delegates and others who helped nominate Rawle for State Treasurer over Strang, who had strength with the people. Simon says "wig wag"—and Radicalism wags!

It is said that ex-Governor Curtain has written a letter to a friend stating that, under no circumstances, will he be a candidate for Governor. He does not think he could give any strength to the combined opposition, if he were the candidate, and he does not express himself as though he could get the nomination if he desired it. He is also quoted as saying he has no doubt that Hartranft and Rawle will be defeated. The Governor's head is perfectly level upon the situation. He clearly foresees the impolicy and improbability of his own candidacy, and estimates properly the weakness of the ticket set up at Lancaster.—*Clinton Democrat.*

The common pleas of Huntingdon county decided some time since, in a case where a magistrate had neglected the formality of reading the contents of a mortgage to the wife of the party executing it, when before signing it he examined her separate and apart from her husband, that the omission was fatal to the validity of the document, although the paper on its face was executed in due form. The Supreme court has reversed this decision, and decided that the certificate of a justice of the peace of the acknowledgment of a deed or mortgage is a judicial act, and conclusive of the facts certified to, in the absence of fraud or duress. —*Patriot.*

Governor Hartranft has appointed Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; A. G. Curtin, of Bellefonte; J. H. Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh; George Scott, of Catawissa; and Foster W. Mitchell, of Franklin county, to represent Pennsylvania in the State Board of Centennial Managers for Pennsylvania. D. J. Morrell and Asa Packer are U. S. Commissioners and alternate. They, with the five gentlemen just named, will constitute the entire Board. The State is to be congratulated upon the fitting selections of the Governor. All the gentlemen on the Committee are thoroughly qualified for the position, and more than that, are known to entertain a heartfelt interest in the success of the great Exposition.—*Philada. Chronicle.*

The bitterness of the Grant administration is without bottom! At every turn plundering and stealing is exposed. A large number of the National Banks now complain that the packages of money they send to the Federal treasury for cancellation and redemption are declared "short," from $20 upwards, and that these "shorts" occur after their money reaches the treasury. Well, "what are you going to do about it?"

New Hampshire has slammered down and peace there again reigns supreme. Grant would'nt or did'nt send troops to set up the Legislature, and like water the blue bellies had to find their own level. The nett result is a Democratic Senate with a Republican House—a Republican Governor and a Democratic Council to guide him. The Democratic candidate for Governor lacked four Legislative votes of an election.

Some of the Republican papers are trying to prove that Grant's letter on the subject is a declination of a third term candidacy. Why are they so anxious about giving that construction to it? They certainly have no other man in their ranks who can poll as large a vote as he for the Presidency, yet they strangely try to crowd him off the course! They can not elect him again—much less any body else.

There is unceasing speculation about political parties, present and prospective; but in spite of the cunning devices of ambitious and selfish aspirants for place and power, the people depend upon the sound principles of Democracy for their guide; principles illustrated in the Administration of Jefferson and by his Democratic colaborers in the establishment of the Government.—*Boston Post.*

The State Agricultural Fair is to be held at Lancaster, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September and 1st of October. The place selected is an eminently proper one, though we suspect there will be a vast want of hotel room, and other eating and sleeping accommodations.

The Federal authorities recently complained that the Texas troops did not do their duty in preventing cattle thieving on the Rio Grande. A few days ago they followed a party of thieves, recaptured all the cattle, and killed twelve out of thirteen thieves. The other fellow was suffered to escape to tell the tale on the other side. At that rate there will probably be no more complaint about want of efficiency. The Mexican governor, who is chief of the bandits, is indignant.

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

Grant voted the Democratic ticket until he was elected President. Hartranft's first Republican vote was for himself, and now comes Rawle, another renegade Democrat. No wonder McClure wanted one Republican on the ticket.

The Butler county Republican newspapers are so full of announcements for sheriff and commissioners that two men who were crowded out have to announce themselves in a paper in Franklin county.

The new Attorney General finds that the appropriations for his department are about exhausted, and in a circular says its existence is due to the fact that "in some judicial districts the expenses have been extravagant without honesty." This is a hard lick at Williams.

Rawle, the Cameron nominee for State Treasurer, joined the Republican party—if he ever did formally join it—in 1872 because he was too strong a Democrat to vote for Geeley; but when he offered to give the Ring one hundred thousand dollars to put things through next fall, life-long Republicans were made to stand aside for the highest bidder.

Wm. B. Mann, Harry White and John Cessna were chiefs in the Lancaster Convention, with Simon Cameron back of them all—and the people are asked to endorse their actions!

Radical politics in Philadelphia are now bossed by a body of bummer politicians called the "Mysterious Pilgrims". They selected the delegates to the Lancaster Convention.

A Mechanicsburg bank, which recently had a "short" of $285 charged against a remittance to the treasury, wrote to Treasurer Spinner asking him to "keep his eye" on that sum while he is looking for the $47,000 recently stolen from the treasury.

When they succeed in putting whiskey on market without paying the government tax it is called "smoked" whiskey. Enough of it makes some people very crooked.

Both the candidates, Hartranft and Rawle, nominated by the Republicans at Lancaster, were formerly Democrats. Alex McClure says Hartranft's first Republican vote was cast for himself.

The D. & H. Canal Co. pay out $900,000 per month above the face of their canal and railroad, for royalties, mine and shop work, including all employes, inventory, etc. They are now shipping from 12,000 to 14,000 tons of coal per day, and would ship more but for want of coiling stock and boats.

We understand from Grant's letter, that nothing short of an amendment to the constitution can keep him from a third term. Then let us have the constitution amended right off.

The radicals don't put the motto, "In God we trust," on the new coins now issued from the mint. It is supposed they have come to the conclusion Providence is agin' 'em.

Twenty-two locomotives are now in course of construction at one shop in Philadelphia, destined for South American railroads. Russia and South America may now be counted on as steady customers of the United States in this branch of industry.

The Phila. *Times* says it is certain that Grant does not wish the Presidency for the term of his natural life because he told Specie Tall the other day, in a speech to him, that he wanted his people "well provided for in such a way that the arrangement will have to be respected by my successor and other administrations for the future."

Jefferson said, in contemplation of the end of his official career: "I have the consolation, too, of having added nothing to my private fortune during my public service, and of retiring with hands as clean as they are empty." Now let Grant stand up!

The *Telegraph*, Cameron's Harrisburg organ, says: No light work awaits the Republicans of the Keystone state, and no sensible man will moderate the campaign or the power of the enemy.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce the following candidates for the offices named, subject to Democratic rules:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN R. YOHE, Millin,
GEORGE SCOFF, Catawissa,
ISAAC S. MONROE, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY, &c.
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.
W. H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg,
CYRUS ROBBINS, Fishingcreek,
MORDECAI MILLARD, Centre,
LEONARD KLINE, Greenwood,
WHITE N. HOSTLER, Fishingcreek.

TREASURER.
H. W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER, Centre,
ISAIAH BOWER, Berwick,
JOHN LEGGOTT, Greenwood.

COMMISSIONER,
HENRY GABLE, Locust,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson,
JOHN HERNER, Locust,
JOHN ENT, Scott.

Marriages.

On May 30th, 1875, at the Reformed Parsonage, in Catawissa, by Rev. C. R. Bechtel, Mr. WM. H. WELLS, to Miss MARTHA E. HARMANY, both of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. S. W. Sharp, GEORGE L. ROSENBAUGH to Miss JENNY C. BENSIF, both of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa.

On the 9th inst., by the same, CHARLES L. PEARSON, of Athens, Canada, to Miss NELLIE A. REIFSNYDER, of Catawissa.

Deaths.

In Berwick, on Friday, 4th inst., LLOYD F. BOYER, of consumption, in his 20th year.

Instant, in Briarcreek township, MARY BLANCHE, daughter of Milton and Frances Mustellar, aged 6 months and 11 days.

At Hicks' Ferry, Luzerne county, on Friday, 4th inst., MAUD ANNA, only daughter of Frank P. and Martha P. Bogart, aged 11 months and 14 days.

In Centreville, Columbia county, JAMES WILLIAM, son of Philip Harris, born May 11th, 1868, died June 7th, 1875, aged 7 years and 27 days.

In Philipsburgh township, on the 21st of May inst., Mrs. SUSANNAH PRALL, aged 53 years and 4 months.

In Fishingcreek township, June 3d, 1875, Mrs. LEAH WENNER, consort of Mr. Jacob Wenner, aged 41 years, 11 months and 9 days.

On the 4th of June, near Jola, Columbia county, FRANKLIN CLYDE, son of Henry and Hann

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train.....	6.45 A. M.	7.50 A. M.
Mail Train	7.53 A. M.	8, 2 P. M
Express Train	1.45 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.25 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	2.56 P. M.	11.55 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

TO OUR FRIENDS, GREETING:

By the first of July coming we shall have completed two years of the publication of the COLUMBIAN since it last came into our hands. More than three fourths of its subscribers are indebted upwards of a year's subscription, and more than half of them have not paid one thing. As our circulation is large this is a heavy tax upon the publisher and too heavy a load for him to carry much longer. During the summer and fall months, and especially the ensuing month, Mr. E. L. Myers will call upon those subscribers who are in arrears for the purpose of receiving payment of the amounts due, and we hope all will meet him kindly and be prepared to liquidate this indebtedness. It is far from a pleasure to us to send out a collector or dun people for dues in any form, but everything in our line of business must be paid for in cash and we cannot therefore afford to carry a large amount of indebtedness for year after year, and which is constantly increasing. We trust, therefore, that none will take offence at being called upon for what is due, but that all will take pleasure in aiding the paper to the extent of paying what they owe for it.

Mr. Myers is also authorized to take job work and advertising, to receive subscriptions, &c., and to take pay and receipt for the same. tf.

Full moon this evening at 6.56 o'clock.

The Susquehanna river is very low at this point.

Next Monday will be the longest day of the season.

Summer commences next Tuesday the 22d, and ends Thursday the 23d of September.

Mr. Bernhard Stohner has taken charge of his hotel, formerly conducted by Mr. G. H. Brown.

A heavy frost last Saturday night, but we believe was accompanied by no serious damage to fruit.

Messrs John Gibbs, Jim Schuyler and Harry Greist were on a trout fishing expedition "up the creek" this week. They report very fair luck.

A party consisting of some thirty ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg, went pic nicking up to Catawissa Cut, near Danville, on Tuesday.

The wire rope ferry at Catawissa is a failure so far as the rope is concerned. In attempting to stretch it across the river it broke three times.

Dr. H. C. Hower, of Bloomsburg, lost a valuable horse one day last week. It had been driven to Berwick, and was taken sick soon after arriving, and died in a few hours.

We are informed that the Catawissa bridge is to be rebuilt by the first of September next. It is to be a single truck bridge, 18 feet wide, and the piers to be 6 feet higher than the old ones.

The Grocery store of Mr. Phil. Margarum, below Rupert and opposite Catawissa, was robbed of about $200 worth of goods one night last week. We believe, as yet, the thieves are at large.

Those of our subscribers who have responded to the call of our collector have the warmest thanks of the editor. Those who did not will continue to be called upon until they pay. The new subscribers are also cordially thanked.

Mrs. D. T. Bound, wife of the Superintendent of the L. & B. railroad, died very suddenly at her home in Kingston, on Friday last. She was in her usual health until she ate a plate of strawberries and cream on the evening of that day, when she took suddenly ill and expired in a few minutes. Poison is suspected.

A WARNING TO BOYS.—One day this week a little son of Mrs. Bidlon climbed upon a truck wagon, and in some way became entangled in the wheels, and was pretty severely injured. Dr. Ricker attended him but found no bones broken. Boys should take warning from this and not jump upon wagons or cars.

The ensuing 4th of July anniversary will be celebrated at Orangeville on Saturday the 3d of July, as the 4th occurs on Sunday. The programme will be under the direction of the Odd Fellows, and the proceeds arising from the sale of refreshments will be devoted to the payment of an indebtedness of the Methodist parsonage. An oration will be delivered by Harvey E. Smith, Esq. of Bloomsburg.

A little eight-year-old son of Mr. Barrett, of Bloomsburg, was drowned in Fishingcreek, just below town, on Thursday last. The little fellow was fishing with a number of boys, and we are informed was wrestling with one of them and by some means was pushed into the water and drowned ere he could be rescued. It was a sad stroke to the family of Mr. Barrett, as the child was a great favorite.

The betting mania has taken a new shape. An apothecary in Bridgeport, Connecticut, placed a glass bottle filled with pills in his show window, and offered any one who made the nearest guess to the number a hundred soda water tickets. More than two thousand persons contended for the prize. The number of pills was 235 and the guesses ranged from 87 to 7,000. Two persons guessed the exact number. This intellectual contest is a fit successor to the spelling bee.—*Ex*

Last Monday evening as the southern bound express train on the L. & B. R. R. was approaching the depot at this place, it was discovered that a little boy about 8 years of age was pushing a wheelbarrow up the railroad. The little fellow could not get the wheelbarrow off the track as it was too heavy for him, so he left it stand and just had time to get himself out of harm's way when the train rushed along smashing the wheelbarrow all to atoms. Another warning to boys.

Mr. George Breece, son of Mr. Daniel Breece of this place, died at his father's residence last Monday morning, after a lingering illness of almost three years. He went to Danville three years ago this coming Fourth of July, and was taken sick soon after coming home, where he remained an invalid until Death called him to a higher sphere. His remains were followed to Rosemont Cemetery by a large number of friends on Wednesday last.

A Grove Meeting under the supervision of the M. E. Church will be held on the ground of Mr. I. P. Conner, near Fowlersville Church, on Saturday and Sunday, 19th & 20th inst. Divine Services will be held each day at 10½ A. M., as also in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock on Saturday, and at 5 on Sabbath. The morning Service on Sabbath will be preceded by a love feast. All Christians and the general public are cordially invited to be present. E. H. CARVER.

Do not forget that to night, (Friday), "The Centennial Dramatic Association" appear at the Opera House, in the moral drama, entitled "The Drunkard's Doom." We are assured by the Association that no efforts have been spared to make the entertainment interesting, and therefore let everybody attend. The admission is very low: 35, 25 and 15 cents. Reserved seats can be secured at the Book Store of Mr. G. A. Clark, where a diagram of the Hall may be seen until 7 o'clock this evening. Reab tch bill for futher particulars.

THE ENSUING NOMINATIONS AND ELECTION.

County Treasurers will hereafter be elected for a term of three years. Three Commissioners and three Auditors are to be elected this fall, but voters can vote only for two of each. We suppose the Democrats of Columbia county will nominate only two candidates for each office, yet they might elect all three by a proper distribution of votes. We hear of no desire to do this, yet if there should be a volunteer in the field that result might readily and probably would follow.

The newspapers all over the country are recording robberies of private houses, and there is much appearance of an organized gang operating on that line. For ordinary thieves locks and slight care are sufficient. To experts locks and common precautions are scarcely an inconvenience or hindrance. Watchfulness is the only remedy. Money in considerable sums should never be kept in any private house. It is only a temptation to robbery and murder. With Banks as good as those of this county there is neither occasion nor excuse for keeping money locked up at home or about the person.

The Hardware Store of J. Schuyler & Son, of Bloomsburg, was robbed of revolvers and cutlery to the amount of about $50 on Saturday night last, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. The thieves effected an entrance to the store by breaking two of the large plate glass windows in the front part of the building and crawling therein. It is very evident that the robber or robbers wanted nothing else in the hardware line than revolvers and knives from the fact that they had taken a lot of other wares from the shelves and thrown them over the floor. The amount of goods stolen and the damage to the windows will not exceed $75.

On the same night, and about the same time, and it is supposed by the same parties, the Grocery Store of W. H. Brown was robbed of about $20 worth of goods. In this case the thieves did not enter the store, but broke a window and took such goods as they could reach by putting their arm through the broken glass. Their booty consisted of tomato catsup, pickles, olive oil, &c. Too much caution cannot be exercised at the present to prevent robberies, as times are dull and the country full of desperate characters who will resort to most any means to secure pelfings.

Charles Lee, a student of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, has been elected County Superintendent of Wyoming co., at a salary of $500. We congratulate Mr. Lee upon his good fortune, just finishing his course as a student and entering upon the duties of a county superintendent.—COLUMBIAN of May 21st.

Isn't there considerable humbuggery about the superintendency when a young man just fresh (oftentimes green) from a school that teaches the science of teaching, is elected to superintend teachers who may have been engaged in the profession before he was born? —*Academy American.*

Both! If our Normal Schools are worth any thing, they are just the institutions to fit young men for the county superintendency. Besides that, the *American* ought to know (as it may find out by reading the law) that no one, however eminent his scholarship or other qualifications, can be commissioned for the office in question unless he have "skill and experience in the art of teaching." The insinuation of "humbuggery" in this connection therefore disappears. We believe Mr. Lee is well qualified in all respects.

Communicated.

SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES.

Our college men of to-day are being placed in very unjust and disreputable position, owing to the fact that there are in existence certain typical seminaries which are empowered by law to confer the same degree of scholarship as can only be obtained in our great group of colleges by hard and incessant study, while the same degree or degrees can be obtained in certain seminaries in less time and one-half the amount of study. In behalf of our colleges, those monuments of learning, and their members, I submit to every sensible man the question for consideration, *Is this right?* Should our seminaries be placed on an equality with our colleges, when the facilities afforded in a college for giving instruction in the higher branches of learning are far superior to those offered by any of our seminaries? As for example, compare the corps of professors found in our colleges with those in our seminaries. In the former we find men who by their mastery over some special branch of learning are elected to give instruction in that one branch, while in the latter, as a general thing, we find the corps of professors composed of superannuated ministers, whose health, (and often their minds) are broken down, yet with all the superiority that the college has over the seminary, they both confer the same baccalaureate degrees and in the words of another, "in both cases the same hand is given to the victor." I might expand more elaborately on the above subject, yet it is unnecessary, as any person can see the impropriety of seminaries having this privilege. In conclusion, I would only remark to our seminary graduates of to-day, that although they may have the same baccalaureate degree that could have been obtained in our colleges by difficult study, yet let him remember that he who has taken the degree in college can meet the demands of that degree; for in him we find that thoroughness of culture and discipline of the mind which our seminarians lack. A friend to the college men and seminary men,

"ANONYMOUS."

NORMAL SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The yearly examinations of the Senior Class at the Normal School, by the State Committee, took place on Thursday last, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. The class numbered eighteen members, eleven ladies and seven gentlemen, the largest class ever examined at this school.

The names of the Examining Committee are as follows:

Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Robert Curry, Deputy Supt.; Prin. Maris, West Chester School, 18th Dist.; Supt. Burns, of Harrisburg; Supt. Barrows, Union Co.; Prin. T. L. Griswold, Bloomsburg.

The following rules concerning examinations at Normal Schools, have been issued by the State Superintendent:

1. The voting shall be done by ballot.

2. A student must receive four affirmative votes out of five in order to graduate.

3. The classes, especially when large, shall be broken up into sections and each section be examined by itself.

4. The examinations shall be strictly private, no persons being admitted except the members of the Faculty, the Board of Trustees and invited guests.

5. The result of the examinations shall be announced to the Class by the President of the Board of Examiners.

The Anniversary Exercises for Commencement week, are as follows:

Musical and Literary Entertainment, Tuesday evening, June 22.

Junior examinations begin Wednesday June 23d.

Class Day, Thursday, June 24th.

Class Contests, Thursday, 2 o'clock, p. m., June 24th.

Model School Exhibition, Friday Evening, June 25th.

Anniversary Reunion Philologian Literary Society, Saturday evening, June 26th, Philologian Hall.

Anniversary Reunion Calliepian Literary Society, Monday evening, June 28th, Normal Hall.

Alumni Meeting, Tuesday, June 29th, 9½ o'clock, a. m.

Commencement Exercises, Tuesday, June 29th, 10 o'clock a. m.

Principal's Reception, Tuesday evening, June 29th.

The above mentioned exercises will be public and all are invited to attend.

Whatever quarrel Dr. Bradley may have with the Bloomsburg postmaster personally, it is utterly untrue that the office is not well conducted. It is now, as it has been for a considerable time, under the care of Joseph Kieffer, who is a pleasant, attentive, efficient and popular officer. Even the *Montour Americus* might know that postmasters do not carry the mails.

The Rev. Mr. Hewitt, Mr. E. R. Drinker, and Mr. W. M. Monroe, attended the Fourth Annual Convocation of the diocese of Central Penn'a, which was held in Reading last week. Mr. Hewitt took part in the discussion on Charters, made a stirring address on the subject of Missions on Wednesday evening and assisted the Bishop at the morning service of Thursday. Mr. E. Mendenhall, who was also a delegate was unable to attend.

One day last week a stranger went to the livery stable of Mr. Wilhelm, Milton, and contracted for the use of a horse and buggy for several days, to go to Columbia county. The fellow appearing to be all right, Mr. Wilhelm let him have the rigging. On Friday the horse and buggy were brought home by a man who found the horse wandering along the road by himself, and upon taking possession, found in the bottom of the buggy a note directing the person finding the rigging to deliver it to Mr. Wilhelm, its owner. The stranger who obtained the conveyance has not been heard from, and Mr. Wilhelm is out of pocket the contract price.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

A walk or drive through the country now, is one of the most agreeable things imaginable. Everything presents such a rich, growing and attractive appearance, the woods and fields are so beautiful in their summer drapery, and the waters exhibit such a clear and sparkling appearance, that the vicinity of Bloomsburg looks more like a fairy region than anything else with which we can at present institute a comparison. "The world is full of beauty," and the voices of the birds ring with increased sweetness through "the sounding isles of the dim woods" and along the shores of the waters where they have built their leafy homes. As far as the eye can reach the earth teems with the variegated hues of summer, and the mild breath of June touches every leaf and every bud with its reviving influence. The goodness and mercy of Divine Providence are seen in every direction.

Oats taken on subscription at the COLUMBIAN office.

New Lot Ginghams, Calicos, Dress Goods at I. W. Hartman's.

Produce the same as cash at Clark & Wolf's cash Store.

The fourth lot of Parasols this season at Lutz & Sloans.

Marr's Calicoes are nice and cheap.

Ladies and Misses' hose at 10cts. to $1.00 per pair, with lots of Yankee Notions at prices to suit the times, at Clark & Wolf's.

6,000 Oak Railroad Ties wanted before the middle of August, for which cash will be paid by J. H. Sladon, Rohrsburg.

Slate Mantles of the handsomest design selling below cost at Rollins & Holmes'.

Marr is selling nice Stockings for Ladies at 10 cents per pair.

Still running out Dishes at I. W. Hartman's

White Goods in great variety, Grass Cloths, Percales, Cambries, Hamburg, Edgings, Collars, Ties Ruchings, Parasols, cheap for cash at Clark & Wolf's.

For Pique, Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Cambric or any other white goods go to Lutz & Sloans.

A fine lot of strawberries for sale next week by Dillon.

Clark & Wolf have reduced the price of many of their Dress Goods and other same at cost to reduce Stock.

Tobacco and Confectionerie, wholesale and retail by M. M. Russel.

A large lot of Calicoes, Muslins and other domestics just recieved at Lutz & Sloans.

Another large lot of Hair Braids at Marr's cheaper than ever.

Bottom at Last. Standard Prints at Clark & Wolf's, at 7½ and 8 cts. per yard.

"Shoot those Boots" and buy new ones at McKinney's.

For a Handsome white Vest go to D. Lowenberg's.

Thatcher & Gearhart intend closing out their entire stock by the 1st of July, and offer their goods at cost till that date.

WANTED.—Two smart Girls as apprentices to the tailoring business. Apply to Wm. Morris, first floor above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store. 2t

Just received, a splendid stock of Summer Hats, in all the favorite styles and colors, at D. Lowenberg's.

The only place to get a first-class Dress Shirt is at D. Lowenberg's.

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

White Shoes at E. M. KNORR'S.

For Reliable and Handsome Boots and Shoes go to McKinney's.

Ask for the ARROW SHIRT—a perfect fit—sold only by D. Lowenberg.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter, Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

The popular Coat for the season is a Navy Flannel—a fine stock at D. Lowenberg's.

A new Cabinet Empire Sewing Machine, a beautiful article of furniture, for sale very cheap if called for soon at Cadman's.

For a Nobby suit go to D. Lowenberg's.

Fine and stylish Boots & Shoes at McKinney's.

Buy only L. H. Sudlick's Manufacture of Whips, sold only by C. M. Girton. Something New. Call and Examine.

The firm of Crutchley & Kline having dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be carried on by A. L. Crutchley. A full and complete stock of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., will be found at his establishment, opposite the old Episcopal Church. Give him a call and be convinced as to the good quality of his goods.

For a Nobby Hat go to D. Lowenberg's.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

Ladies' Lasting Gaiters for $1.75 at E. M. Knorr's.

Russel has just received a fresh supply of Apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c. Examine his stock.

Just received, a fresh invoice of latest styles Children's Summer Suits at D. Yocum's. Also Men's and Boys' Clothing, all of which he is selling cheap.

New Goods just received at Knorr's.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Elliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

Army Shoes at McKinney's.

Gents' Favorite Buckle Shoe at E. M. Knorr's.

Go to The Singer Sewing Machine office in Opera House for best Oil, Needles, Trackers, Hemmers, &c.

Men's Button Gaiters at Knorr's.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

McKinney's, 2d door below the Court House, is Headquarters for Good Roods and Shoes.

Men's Congress Shoes at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco,
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. 1f-25

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK, March 19,75-1y Proprietor.

Children's Pearl and Buff Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Merchants going to the city will do well to call on W. H. HUNTER, who is engaged with the old and reliable firm of YEAGER & BERKENSTOCK, for Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c., 257 North Third street, Philadelphia. March 19,75-3m

Go to E. M. Knorr's for Spring and Summer Shoes.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SUN RISES 4 o'clock 35 minutes—sets 7 o'clock 25 minutes.

MOON RISES 8.30 o'clock A. M.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 15—in other words green backs are about 14 per cent. below par.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time, said by dealers in medicines.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.

CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidently, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude,

Mrs. A. W. WILLIAMS.

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An Eminent Divine says, "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston, will send, free, a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending them their address.

—o—

IF YOU WANT TO BE STRONG, HEALTHY AND vigorous, take Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. 750 teaspoons each exactly an adequate dose of the tonics, diuretics and mildest alteratives change produced by taking E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in 24 bottles. Office and store, No. 228 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Only in 40 bottles. Sold by all drug gists.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or ambition, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system. Sold only in 24 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

599 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE. 2?9

Read and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Fin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 240 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed, patients must come on, but for all other worms, your druggist can procure it. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1, and guaranteed. Send for circular.

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AN INVALUABLE TRAVELING COMPANION.

Change of climate, water or diet is apt to induce harrassing and often dangerous diseases. The three changes combined are fatal to thousands of emigrants every year. Is it that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are an absolute preventive of the horrid consequences arising from these causes? Travelers, voyagers and emigrants to new countries can not be too often reminded of the fact that this agreeable vegetable tonic is the most reliable safeguard against disorders which they are far more liable than the habitual dwellers of healthy regions. The primal effect of the unwholesome atmosphere which produces what are called malarious fevers, is to depress and debilitate the system. The body then becomes an easy prey to the malignant principle in the air. It is manifest, therefore, that the surest way to avoid all epidemic and endemic maladies of an intermittent type, is to counteract the weakening tendencies of miasma by artificial invigoration. That Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the surest possessant of dimging vigor, is a fact which is best appreciated wherever influences inimical to health exist. But is not alone against malaria that they protect the system. They so function it as to enable it to endure with impunity extremes of heat and cold to which travelers are often subjected, and they never neutralize those elements in unaccustomed water or diet which would otherwise beget disorders of the stomach and bowels. The brackish water with which voyagers by the sea are often compelled to quench their thirst, is apt to provoke dysentery and other serious complaints, but when the Bitters are mixed with it, it becomes harmless. Truly this great protective invigorant is an invaluable traveling companion.

—o—

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies as cures for consumption, probably contain opium, which is a sedative that dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

ATTORNEYS' BLANKS, Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. All kinds of Attorney's blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

POND'S EXTRACT

CHILDREN.—No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflamation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration, and heals rapidly.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES.—It always relieves pain in the back and loins, fulness and pressing pain in the head, nausea, vertigo.

IN LEUCORRHŒA it has no equal. All kinds of ulcerations to which ladies are subject are promptly cured. Fuller details in book accompanying each bottle.

PILES.—Blind or bleeding—meet prompt relief and ready cure. No case, however, chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS.—It is the only sure cure.

KIDNEY DISEASES.—It has no equal for permanent cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Sciatica and Rheumatism are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 9 Maiden Lane, New York. May 28-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN SMITH, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Smith, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to A. C. Smith, Esq., of Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay. A. C. SMITH,
June 18,'75-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN MENSCH, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Mensch, late of Briar Creek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jesse Mensch and Michael Mensch, of Franklin township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay. JESSE MENSCH,
MICHAEL MENSCH,
Administrators.

WM. I. EVERLY, Attorney for the Administrators.
Catawissa, Pa., June 4th, 1875. June 11-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE KREAMER LATE OF MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Catharine Kreamer, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Conrad Kreamer, of Madison township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay. CONRAD KREAMER,
May 28-6t* Administrator.

BRIDGE LETTING.

WE WILL MEET on the premises to let the contracting of a county bridge over Huntingdon creek, in Fishingcreek township, at a point near Josiah Hess's, on Wednesday, June 23, 1875, between 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock, p. m. To be 60 Arch Spans, one span, 90 feet long. Abutments to be 14 feet high from low water-mark. Bridge to rest on rock on north side. Wing Walls to be 1 by 16 feet, and 18 by 24 feet long. Specifications can be seen at the office or on the ground on day of letting.

Commissioner's office, } WM. LAWTON,
Bloomsburg, June 4, 1875. } JOHN HERNER,
WM. KREAMER, } JOHN ENT,
Clerk. Commissioners.
June 11-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875,

at one o'clock p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in the town of Catawissa, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the west by Front street, on the south by land of late Samuel Ent, on the east by land of Catawissa R. R. Co., and on the north by lands of George Stricker, containing in front on said Front street thirty-five feet, and extending in depth one hundred and sixty feet, whereon are erected one two-story frame house, one summer kitchen and one frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James S. McNinch.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, June 11, 1875. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Catawissa township, Columbia co., Pa., bounded as follows: On the south by lands of Geo. Zarr, on the east by lands of Wm. McKelvy, Solomon Herring and Joseph Chewitt, on the north by lands of Joseph Brobeck, Wm. Hartman and lands of Wm. Coleman, dec'd, and on the west by lands of Samuel Kostenbader, containing one hundred and fourteen acres and fifty-six perches, whereon are erected one stone grist mill, two frame saw mill and planing mill, one frame store house, four frame tenant houses, one frame blacksmith shop, one frame tenant house and barn, one wagon shed and four frame stables. About 70 acres of this tract is cleared.

ALSO:

All that certain tract of land situate partly in Catawissa township and partly in Main township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of A. S. Brobst on the north, Mary Ann Hosang on the east, Catharine E. Fox on the south, and Mrs. Wm. Martin on the west, containing seventy acres, more or less, together with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James S. McNinch.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, June 11, 1875. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed will be sold at public outcry, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1875,

at 1 o'clock, p. m. the following real estate situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded as follows:

On the north-west by land of Joseph Fullmer, on the north-east by land formerly owned by Wilhelm Heller, on the south-east by land of Jacob Kerns, deceased, and on the south-west by land of John Held, containing 57 acres and 57 perches more or less, on which are erected a good frame dwelling house, frame bank barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Gibbs, Jr.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, May 28, '75. Sheriff.
June 4-3t

THE TIMES.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Independent in Everything! Neutral in Nothing,

Opposed to all Corrupt Rings in Municipal, State and National Affairs.

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Will be issued on Saturday, March 20th, weekly throughout the year, containing all important news of the week, and complete Market and Financial Reports.

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Coughs Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness Liver Complaint, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most remedies, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

Consumption can be cured

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. 50 cents and $1 a bottle; large bottles $2 in the cheapest. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

Jan. 22, '75-1y

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ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

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COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

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When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
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Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, JUNE 18, 1875.

CHEAP

LAYTON RUNYON. CHARLES W. RUNYON.

HARDWARE STORE.

LAYTON RUNYON, & CO., BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

keeps constantly on hand a Full and Complete Stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

which we will sell to the Public at Prices so Low as to defy competition.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

IRON, NAILS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS and PUTTY,

MECHANICS TOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

of all Grades and Latest Improvements,

BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS, ANVILS, SLEDGES, and HAMMERS.

Burden's Horse and Mule hoes, Horse Nails, &c,

PATENT WHEELS, OLD'S AND WARNER'S PATENTS,

Spokes, Heavy and Light, Carriage Mallebels,

Axles, Springs, Gum and Oil Cloths, Valentines Varnishes, Spirits Turpentine,

and a general Stock of

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

Building Materials, such as *DUNCANNON NAILS*, Lewis' Lead, Best Colors, Pure Oils, &c., as low as they can be bought in the county.

*GIVE US A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

Miscellaneous.

THE GOLDSMITH'S DAUGHTER.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND.

I.

Up spoke the Goldsmith proudly
Unto his daughter fair;
"Ah! hers are pearls and diamonds,
And rubies rich and rare;
But none with thee, my Helen,
In beauty can compare!"

II.

In came a knight so gayly,
A youth of noble mien;
With "I would have a garland,
The driest o'er was seen;
Spare neither cost nor labor;
'Tis for my bridal-queen."

III.

The work is done; and Helen
Cried, "Lucky bride is she
Who wears this splendid garland!
Ah I—would he give to me
A simple wreath of roses,
How happy I should be!"

IV.

"'Tis well," the knight made answer,
When he this wreath had seen;
"Now make a ring with diamonds
And of the purest sheen;
Spare neither cost nor labor;
'Tis for my bridal-queen!"

V.

The work is done; and Helen
Cried, "Lucky bride is she
Who wears this circlet!
Ah! would he give to me
One of his golden tresses,
How happy I should be!"

VI.

"'Tis well," the knight made answer;
Then to the maid he cried,
"I fain would have these jewels
On thee, a moment, tried;
That I may judge the surer
If they become my bride."

VII.

And soon her blushing forehead
Was with the garland graced;
And then upon her finger
The knight, in loving haste,
The ring of gold and diamonds
In merry triumph placed!

VIII.

"Ah! Helen—dearest Helen!"
The happy lover cried;
"For thee they were intended,
My darling and my pride!
And by these jeweled tokens
I take thee for my bride.

"That ar' patch of ground's mem'rible," said an Omaha man, pointing to a grave all by itself outside the town. "I reckin'y ou'll know that, stranger, when you see it ag'in. The ockypant of that was the first man that Horrus Greely ever told to git west—likewise he was hung for stealin' a mewl."

In Cumberland county a gentleman dug out from underneath his garret floor a beehive, and secured one hundred pounds of honey. The bees worked their way through the cornice of his house, which is built of brick, and made their home beneath the floor.

The terrible effects of the use of tobacco are frightfully illustrated in the case of an old lady, who began to use it at the age of sixty, and she is even now but one hundred and ten years old. If she had let tobacco alone, she might today have been a thousand years old.

"Where are you stopping, Bill?" inquired one seedy man of another.

"Stopping at the Russel House," was the reply.

"Russel House? Where is the Russel?"

"Oh, you see I sleep in a dry goods box and russel around like blazes to get something to eat."

A woman was recently arrested for selling to some colored people in Boston a liquid warranted to make them white. This story bears intrinsic improbability upon its face; for why a colored man should want to get white in Boston, and thus lose all his privileges, it is difficult to understand. The itemizer who got this yarn up, should have located it somewhere else than "the Hub."

Who Hath Wisdom?

He who turneth away his head when he puncheth up a fire.

She who putteth not on her bridal raiment until the bridegroom appeareth.

He who smiteth not a strange animal, but first informeth himself as to its nature.

She who wrappeth herself up in her husband so that another man may not find her.

He who punishes ye refractory mule at a distance, with a long pole.

She who doeth over her own bonnet when her husband stoppeth his whiskey.

He who saluteth not ye servant girl unless he knoweth his wife is not in the house.

She who refraineth from naming her child Jemima until after ye child is born.

He who subdueth his temper when the provoker of his ire is the biggest fellow.

She who comforteth herself with dignity in the presence of her pastor.

He who pledgeth himself to abstinence when ye liquor recoileth from his stomach.

Ye young girl who persuadeth not herself that ye husband will be kinder than ye lover.

Ye young man who dismisseth the hope that ye vision of wedlock is as dull as ye one of love.

He who putteth not up his money on a horse race, without first having an understanding with ye horse's rider.

No Fear of Death in the Dying.

A striking fact in connection with the dying is that they are not afraid of death. You notice this even in executions. The majority of men who are hanged are reported to die "game." Death following disease or injury is, with the rarest exceptions, accompanied with fear. Disease dulls the intelligence so that the situation may be fully comprehended, or there may be pain and death is looked upon as a relief. Nature, by a kindly provision, seems to prepare for the flight of the spirit; as the hold of life grows weaker, so does the desire for life grow less; and in scarcely a single instance within my own experience, or within that of my professional brethren, with whom I have conversed on this point, has not the dying man relinquished life at the last without seeming reluctance or fear.

The several physical phenomena which, accompanying the act of dying, vary considerably in the earlier stages with the causes which produce death, there is much similarity in the latter steps. Death offers them a physiognomy, which, once witnessed, is not hard to recognize again.

Among the more constant signs are the falling pulse, which gradually becomes imperceptible, first at the wrist, and lastly at the breast itself; the extremities grow cold, the countenance changes as the venous blood courses the arteries; the skin grows clammy as the vessels relax; the eye glazes; the jaw droops; the fluids accumulate in the windpipe, causing the "death rattle," so called, as the air passes through; the breath becomes short and finally ceases.

As the red blood leaves the brain, the judgment becomes obscured, and the senses deficient. Speech is incoherent. Many times "last words" are imagined by affection to mean more than intended, if there was any intention at all. "It grows dark," or "more light," are common sayings as the optic nerve loses its stimulus. Or strange sights may be seen or sounds heard, as occurs sometimes in the still twilight. The hallucinations of the dying may be often explained upon natural causes.—*Prof. E. O. Cowling.*

Trouble.

Trouble is the foe of a man's peace of mind. But half of our troubles are imaginary, the creation of our brains. Things that trouble us are not as bad as they seem, and most of them are only mists or passing clouds. We should treat our troubles as we would intruders into our houses—put them out and lock the doors against them. When men are worn out by over-work, or are sick, then trouble has the advantage. At such times, a man's friends should contrive means of diversion or find out ways of rest. There is no better relief for trouble than travel and new scenes. When men begin to feel that business and care are robbing them of sleep, and each day increases the burden, they should put the will in exercise and throw them off or put themselves in the hands of their physician and obey his directions. It is suicide for them to go on after they begin to feel the grinding action of work on the body and brain. But precaution is in using means of prevention. Give a certain number of hours each day to active employment, and never allow your work to break over the bounds. Take a portion of your time for recreation. Make real, solid enjoyment your medicine. Above all, interdict everything that will tax, excite, or exhaust the nervous system. Sleep, "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." When trouble drives sleep from the eyelids and gloomy, depressed feelings possess the mind, it is high time for a man to pause and seek relief, for there is no telling what such a condition will lead to unless overcome. There is danger in going on after the strain begins to tell on the health, for every turn of the machinery brings the final crash nearer. There are events that come, and are liable to come in every man's life, which he cannot foresee, and over which he has no control. But men should be like mariners, who do not know whether the winds will be fair or foul, but they go prepared for whatever may come, be it calm or storm. Nor do they give up the ship until she goes down. Men should treat trouble in this way, and never give up until death enters and tells them the voyage is ended.

Public Opinion.

The influence of public opinion is greater than is generally imagined; and as it makes our reputation, it is well that we take some thought of the impressions we leave, and show a degree of respect for the sentiments and cherished opinions of society. We have heard men say that so long as they acted conscientiously and done right, they cared but little what people or the public thought of them; reasoning highly commendable in itself, that may do very well for one who would isolate himself from society and the world, but it seems founded on a somewhat selfish basis. "Happiness was born a twin," and to be indifferent to public opinion we must exist within ourselves and for ourselves alone, since no one in this world is wholly independent, each depending on others for the happiness we receive. Many a reputation has been undeservingly lost, and many undeservingly gained. Great genius may moulder away in solitude and the world be ignorant of its existence, yet it is genius still, while the effrontery and persistence of some ignorant egotistic may carry him before the world as a man of mark. Some accident may rouse him to heights he is unworthy to attain, if the tide of public opinion but bears some first good impression on its bosom and carries it into the great ocean of society. Yet he is but a pigmy to the colossus whose own thoughts in solitude are his sole companions.

Public opinion is the barometer of the social atmosphere in which we live. It is a signet placed by a community to mark worth, and a man can no more journey through this life without a current of public opinion following than a vessel can cross the deep without a wake. Some may imagine it presumption or conceit to think they exert sufficient influence to attract attention. Yet every life is fraught with interest in the particular sphere of its existence, and we are in it what we are thought to be, and not what we know ourselves to be. The character is to ourselves what we really are, to the world it is what reputation or public opinion makes it; and though a man may be fully conscious of his own virtues and his own worth, the wold alone shall say whether to his memory he leaves "Footprints on the sands of time," or sinks into oblivion.

Growing Old.

How strangely our ideas of growing old change as we get on in life. To the girl in her teens the riper maiden of twenty five seems quite passed.—Twenty-two thinks thirty-five "an old thing." Thirty-five dreads forty, but congratulates herself that there may still remain some ground to be possessed in the fifteen years before the half century shall be attained. But fifty does not by any means give up the battle of life. It feels middle-aged and vigorous, and thinks old age a long way in the future. Sixty remembers those who have done great things at three score; and one doubts if Parr when he was married at one hundred and twenty, had at all begun to feel himself an old man. It is the principle of immortality in us which makes us feel young so long. We wear out our bodies as we do our garments; but by the time their fashion has grown quite obsolete will not the celestial robe which shall clothe our souls for the new life be ready?

Why Potatoes Run Out.

J. W. Prentiss, of Steuben county, N. Y., writes as follows to the *Country Gentleman:*

All vegetables can be improved by careful selection of seed; beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, peas and beans particularly so. Potatoes are equally susceptible to this sort of improvement; yet while more or less attention is paid to selecting seeds, the potato is neglected. For planting, if selected at all, those which are good for little else are chosen—not good enough to sell or to eat, but they will do to plant. This is the rule rather than the exception. The potato shows willingness to grow, however mutilated. What other vegetables would bear being divided into detached parts, and regardless of circumstances, expected to yield an hundred fold?

It is supposed (if there is any supposition about it) that each eye or germ is a seed. But the potato is really a compound of at least two qualities; these are what may be called the stem and the seed ends, and when separated, the seed end will produce numbers, the other size. It is true that each germ will produce a potato, but it is imperfect seed, and will "run out." If we take a germ or eye from the seed end of the potato and plant, and follow next year the same treatment, it reverts to the wild potato. The habit of promiscuous cutting and planting saves it from entire reversion, but its vitality is weakened, and it degenerates. If care is taken in selecting the best specimens of medium size, and they are planted whole, or if cut, lengthwise, to secure all the properties of perfect seed, they will not run out, but show as much capacity for improvement as any vegetable grown.

"Kill him! kill him!" shouted a crowd in Virginia City as they gathered around a hotel. "What for?" inquired a stranger. "He's got on alligator boots and a velvet coat. Mash 'im."

Three Points for Consideration.

During the past five years the VEGETINE has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicines, changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of VEGETINE. 1st—It has honestly prepared medicines from barks, roots and herbs. 2d—It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d—It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming advertisements in the newspaper columns, with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev. J. S. Dickerson, D. D., the popular and ever-genial pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston:

The Tired Body Sues for Sleep.

BOSTON, March 16, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratitude that I write to say that your VEGETINE—even if it is a patent medicine—has been of great help to me when nothing else could to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or unusual care brings upon me a nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately denies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day dawns is welcomed back, and I've begun each day tired out with a sleepless, restless chase after rest. Now I have found that a little VEGETINE taken just before I retire gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep. 1st—A little less work. 2d—A little more VEGETINE. This prescription has helped me.

Now I have a particular horror of "patent medicine," but I have a greater horror of being afraid to tell the straight out truth. The VEGETINE has helped me, and I own it up.

Yours &c.,
J. S. DICKERSON.

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, R. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be esteemed as reliable evidence.

No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 161 Transit Street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of restoring our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. About this we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the full assurance that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately does but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

Reliable Evidence.

178 Baltic Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures therein have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

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SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

ubly 1, 73-tf.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention.

ap1,74-y

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in Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Drugs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

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WOULD call the attention of the public to their very large and well selected stock of goods which they offer at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

200 boxes Window Glass all sizes and qualities.

Glass for Picture Frames a specialty;

While Lead,
Red Lead,
Umbers,
Litharge,
Siennas,
Greens,
Blues,
Rods,

Yellows, dry and in Oil.

General Agents for

MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS;

LINSEED,
OLIVE,
WHALE,
CASTOR, and other OIL

VARNISH and JAPANS

from the best Manufactories.

Their stock of

SPICES

excels any in this section of the State.

Agents for Dr. BICKLEY'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

General Depot of supplies for Dr. J. C. Ayer's POPULAR MEDICINES.

The Prescription Department is under the charge of competent Pharmaceutists.

Physicians' Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED WITH DESPATCH.

Cold Sparkling Soda Water.

The attention of country dealers, especially is called to our stock of

BOTTLED GOODS,
SPICES, ALUM,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
Patent and Proprietary Medicines &c.

Our wagon will continue as formerly to make its usual trips to supply customers.

OIL OF GLADNESS,

a special

Coughs,
Colds,
Croup,
Burns,
Tetter,
Piles &c.,

an Internal and External remedy whose healing virtues are attested by thousands in this and adjoining counties is manufactured by them and supplied to the afflicted either directly or through their country dealers.

Price 50 Cents Per Bottle,

None genuine unless it bears the trade mark and name of Moyer Bro's the words "Oil of Gladness" blown in the glass and the signature of Moyer Bro's on the wrapper.

Apr.17,74—1y

Manhood: How Lost How Restored!

JUST published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S celebrated essay on the radical cure

(without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal weakness, Impotency, Mental and physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance Price, &c.

☞ *Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.*

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

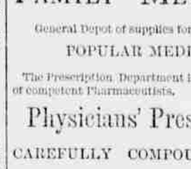
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

April 16, '75—y

IRON IN THE BLOOD.



THE PERUVIAN SYRUP vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the whole system, builds up the broken down, cures a special debility, dyspepsia, chronic diseases of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, &c.

Thousands have been changed by the use of the remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get the "PERUVIAN SYRUP" and Peruvian Bark; sold by dealers generally. A 32-page pamphlet, containing a treatise on Iron as a medical agent and other valuable papers, testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, proprietors, 36 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan. 15'75-1y.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."—"THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $4. Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. Jan 15'75-52.

ADVERTISING: Cheap; Good; Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 3000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Of the 1000. Jan. 15'75-1y.

AGENTS WANTED.

Men or women. $75 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with or sick. A 16 page illustrated Valuable Samples free. ☞Send your address on postal card. Don't delay but write at once to P. M. REED, 9 ST., NEW YORK.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK.

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers,

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIE'S WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired,

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

in great variety and at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30,'74—tf

A. J. EVANS,

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES,

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEM

For Good Fits and Promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his CUSTOM WORK will compare favorably with the best effort of the fashionable City Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

A. J. EVANS.

July 1, 1873—tf.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.*

Aug. 21, 74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

GAS! GAS!

THATCHER & GEARHART,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THEIR SERVICES IN

Plumbing and Gas Fitting,

in which they have had many years of experience. All work of this kind warranted to be of the best description and executed in the most workmanlike manner.

Gas Pipe Laid at 12 Cents Per Foot!

Steam Engines and Boilers,

Steam and Hand Pumps,

Pipe and Fittings.

A Splendid Assortment of Chandeliers, Brackets, Lamps, Shades, Bronze Ornaments, &c.

EXQUISITE SLATE MANTELS,

THE CELEBRATED

JAPAN PAPER-WARE:

BUCKETS, BASINS, BOWLS, &c., &c.

Store Room in Bloomsburg, on Main Street, opposite St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Give them a call!

Oct. 2,74—tf

LOWELL'S
Commercial College
AT
Binghamton

AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

For information call at Office, or send for Circular.

Jan.22-1y

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Foul Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

April 30-79y1

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa.

$20 DAILY TO AGENTS. 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America. With two $5.00 Chromos, free. AM. MFG. CO., 309 Broadway, N. Y.

WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN TRIED

JURUBEBA

has established itself as a perfect regulator and sure remedy for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels.

IT IS NOT A PHYSIC, but by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system.

IT IS NOT A LOW PRICED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakness of inactive organs, and gives strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Agents. 4w.

1875. 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN

Newspaper, the largest sheet published in Columbia county, neatly printed on New Type, will contain all the current News of the Day, and a condensed account of

LEGISLATIVE and CONGRESSIONAL

PROCEEDINGS,

with explanation and comments upon all important measures proposed in either:

POETRY AND SONG,
MISCELLANEOUS READING,
AGRICULTURAL AND
SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS,

Will also engross a large proportion of its columns. The

DOMESTIC CONCERNS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

Will receive particular attention, and all local affairs proper for publication will be carefully laid before our readers.

THE POLITICS OF THE STATE AND NATION

Will receive constant attention, and the character and official conduct of

PUBLIC MEN

Will be presented to our readers, from time to time, in life-like attitude and with entire justice and firmness.

No frauds shall be committed upon the People or Wrong done them without full exposure in the columns of the COLUMBIAN.

COUNTY MATTERS.

All official county advertisements appear in this paper, as will also intelligent synopsis of the proceedings of the Courts and the actions of the County Officers when of public interest.

The COLUMBIAN already has much the largest circulation of any paper in the county—more than the combined circulation of the other papers—and is the only paper printed in the county that supports the principles and time-honored usages of the Democratic party. Its circulation and consequent usefulness may, however, be much extended if its friends will use their influence to stir further add to its list of subscribers. At additional patronage will be requited by improving the paper, by adding to its editorial and reportorial force and increasing the quantity of its reading matter. As an

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The COLUMBIAN is unapproached in this quarter of the State, and our

JOBBING FACILITIES

Are superior to any other.

Our friends are invited to call at the office whenever they come to Bloomsburg.

FAIRBANKS

SCALES

AWARDED THE HIGHEST AND ONLY PREMIUM FOR SCALES.

TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE 1874.

also at the PARIS EXPOSITION 1867.

Over Thirty-four Competitors and at the VIENNA EXPOSITION AND 1873

acknowledged the STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Fairbanks & Ewing 715 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOV. 9th, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,26 a. m. and 4,46 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,00 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,50 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,20 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,26 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 7, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29. Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.	
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
12 35	8 25	1 45	Scranton	10 00	5 20
12 24	8 14	1 30	Bellevue	10 14	5 35
12 18	8 07	1 23	Taylorville	10 19	5 41
11 48	8 15	1 06	Lackawanna	10 47	6 11
11 34	8 05	1 56	Pittston	10 25	5 59
11 29	7 59	1 11	West Pittston	10 29	5 55
11 16	7 46	1 00	Wyoming	10 42	6 07
11 09	7 38	1 00	Mallory	10 48	6 16
10 46	7 45	12 51	Kingston	10 48	6 25
8 25	7 35	12 40	Kingston	10 59	6 35
8 17	7 31	12 34	Edgemont Junc.	11 03	6 41
8 12	7 25	12 30	Plymouth	11 08	6 50
8 05	7 19	12 20	Avondale	11 05	6 56
7 56	7 12	12 06	Nanticoke	11 32	7 08
7 46	7 05	12 16	Runcock's Fork	11 38	8 15
7 36	6 56	12 01	Shickshinny	11 52	8 25
7 06	6 35	11 46	Hicks Ferry	11 46	8 54
6 54	6 28	11 39	Beach Haven	12 01	9 04
6 45	6 20	11 31	Berwick	12 1	9 16
6 32	6 13	11 22	Briar Creek	12 18	9 45
6 21	6 08	11 17	Willow Grove	12 12	9 51
6 10	6 03	11 11	Lime Ridge	12 17	9 56
6 03	5 53	11 02	Espy	12 26	10 05
5 58	5 46	10 58	Bloomsburg	12 32	10 12
5 51	5 41	10 45	Rupert	12 34	10 19
5 44	5 34	10 46	Catawissa Bridge	12 42	10 28
5 40	5 30	10 40	Clark's Switch	12 45	10 32
5 15	5 12	10 22	Danville	12 59	10 48
5 01	5 02	10 12	Chulasky	1 11	10 58
4 55	4 57	10 08	Cameron	1 14	11 03
4 30	4 40	9 55	Northumberland	1 30	11 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 8, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 30th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 3.30 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	11.50 a. m.
"	" Canandaigua	3.35 p. m.
"	" Rochester	5.15 "
"	" Niagara	9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m.	arrive Williamsport	12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m.	arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m.
"	" Baltimore	8.00 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m.,	arrive Harrisburg	1.50 p. m.
"	" Washington	10.30 "
"	" Baltimore	6.50 "
"	" Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m.	arrive Harrisburg	10.50 p. m.
"	arrive Baltimore	2.55 a. m.
"	" Washington	6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	3.05 a. m.
"	" Baltimore	8.40 "
"	" Washington	10.25 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves	New York		9 25 a. m
" "	Phil